

EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL



THE JOURNAL

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Five great enemies to peace inhabit us, namely, avarice, ambition, envy, anger and pride, but if those enemies were banished, we should enjoy perpetual peace .-- Petrarch.

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LET US KNOW WHERE THEY

should be one of regret.

non's smile unless he be completely emy of the whole west, and of Oresubservient to Cannon's wishes. Cannon stands for everything the people of this state oppose. He is against everything we want. While professing to be for the improvement of rivers and harbors his actions show he is against it. He is openly opposed to the conservation of the open and avowed, of all the Roosereserve for the protection of the waopposition to all modern ideas.

Yet this is the man our represenget anything for Oregon.

taking orders from him?

Of course they stand for the im-Of course they stand for the condo they accomplish?

trains with, and it is time Oregon urally giving a version in which they was being served in the house by are least compromised. to retain his freindship one must than justice in a military tribunal. blindly follow him. Opposition to his policies means failure to obtain recognition. He rewards his friends with committee positions and punishes his enemies. He has rewarded Congressmen Ellis and Hawley. It is time to know without equivocation whether these gentlesives for the state.

says that during the last conspeaker purposely eliminated a numher of its western members, Mr. El- by payment of the additional cost Hs among them." Speaker Cannon of the locks above the \$200,000. is opposed to the reclamation work, and treatment of the west.

ly the latter, is as follows: number of freak measures, the out- the lobby of the locks corporation growth of populistic ideas, have contributed to it will never be Hamer of Idaho was unusually forfound their way to this committee, known. ingly been strengthened.

this report Ellis was placed "where amount due for the preceding years his principal work will be to guard was declared lost to the state under against freak election measures"that is, the very measures that the people of Oregon have by overwhelming majorities approved.

What do the people of this district think of this? And what do they think of the representative system when under it a representative in the discharge of their duty. It is selected and consents to act in exemplifies the means to which cordirect opposition to the people who elected him, and to try to undo what ing the public. But for the law and the people have with great effort the courts, even the remnant of the done?

Mr. Ellis was nominated elected the last two times under this "freak" law, and it would seem that he would therefore stand by the people of Oregon in its support, but the 10 per cent share in the revin both those elections he was fortuitously favored by circumstancesa weak, divided opposition—and so better chance next year if nominations were made by a machine, working in sympathy with Cannon.

It will be for the voters of this district to say next year whether T IS announced in large type and they are willing to be represented is made the subject of editorial longer by a man who accepts and comment that Representatives presumably sought a committee post-Ellis and Hawley have been tion where he could work against given advanced committee positions the ideas, the efforts, the accomby Speaker Cannon. Instead of this plishments, the political progress, being a matter of congratulation, it the rational, practical reforms of the people of Oregon, doing this at No man can bask in Speaker Can- the behest of Cannon, a bitter engon in particular.

THE SUTTON CASE

THE TESTIMONY of a Washington surgeon called in the Sutton inquiry, is that the dead resources in the interest of himself in the manner alleged by the public. He is the defender and his surviving companions. This is protector of the great interests. He the view that most of those who prides himself on being a reaction- have followed the evidence will take. He was and is an opponent, Aside from the military court, which will probably return another velt policies. He has publicly rid- verdict of suicide, there will be few iculed the protection and preserva- who will accept the theory that Suttion of our forests. He has twice ton killed himself. Psychologically, defeated a bill for the Apalachian it is incredible that a man in such a situation would have turned a ter shed of the southern states. He weapon on himself. The obvious is cynical in his open and confessed act of any man so assaulted would be to vent his fury, not on himself, but his assailants. That, in the tatives support, expecting thereby to midst of what seems to have been an all around midnight brawl, Sut-It is time for plain talk. What ton should have executed a suicide can Hawley and Ellis do for Oregon is contrary to every law of human while following this man's lead and nature. The story lacks all the es-

A more probable theory is that servation of our resources and any in the melee the weapon was acciother old thing we want. But what dentally discharged. Such a struggle among persons carrying revol-What have they done, what can vers was easily possible. It is a whether he will do so or not. they do, when their only duty is to better theory than one of outright sneeze when Mr. Cannon takes murder of Sutton, and charity, in the absence of the actual facts, ad-There is only one way to test a mits of its acceptance. The bullet public man. He is known by the sealed the victim's lips, and the livcompany he keeps, the crowd he ing, for their own defense are nat-

men who by their acts, as well as by their words, stand for the interests of this state. There is not a have discredited the former verdict well informed man in the country of suicide, and will discredit future who does not know Mr. Cannon's verdicts of the same purport. It position. It is to his credit he is has also made clear the widely enperfectly open about it. There is tertained surmise that brass butnot a child who doesn't know that tons are sometimes more ponderous

THE STATE'S LOCKAGE DUES

THE STATE'S interests will doubtless be fully guarded in the pending adjustment of the sum due from the owners of the Oregon City locks. Failure of men propose to train with Cannon state officials in the past to do their against this state, or with progres- duty resulted in considerable losses and almost resulted in a complete forfelture of the state's right to WORK CUT OUT FOR MR. ELLIS share in the receipts at the locks. When the state legislature appro-WASHINGTON correspondent priated \$200,000 to aid the original construction of the locks it was progress the irrigation committee vided that 10 per cent of the revof the house (of which Mr. enue should annually be paid into Ellis was a member) did nothing; the state treasury for school purand that "in this congress the poses, and that the state should have the right to purchase the property

But few collections of the state's as he is to all progressive measures, 10 per cent in the annual revenues and as it is the west that is prin- were ever made. These were in the cipally interested in irrigation he early years of operation, and after a "eliminated western members," even time ceased altogether. Moreover; though some of them "did nothing the date for executing the right of in the last congress." This is a purchase came, and for some unsample of Cannon's feeling toward known reason the legislature declined to take over the property. The same report says that Ellis The \$200,000 that the state had apwas given a place on the ways and propriated lapsed to the corporameans committee and on the com- tion and was lost to the state. How by railroad influence than most of mittee on elections, the explanation the legislature ever committed the the men now misrepresenting the for which appointments, particular unpardonable folly of failing to make the purchase is history that "In the last two congresses a has never been explained. How far

and the committee has correspond- In due time the corporation set up There is a reason for this. During The the claim that the state had no the last campaign Mr. Hamer pubmeaker realized that Mr. Ellis, hav- right to the 10 per cent share in the liciy said that if elected he would ing had experience with Oregon's annual revenues of the locks. When not vote for Cannon for speaker, freak election laws, was in a posi- demand was made by Governor that Cannon was "too strong a retion to know a bad bill of that sort Chamberlain for the amount, the actionist," and that "he is not in the when he saw it, and therefore he corporation refused payment on the trend of the times." Yet Hamer was placed on that committee, where ground that the state's rights had seems to have been quickly and

indicates that election of senators enues still exists and that payment by the people is one of them, and it for the past six years must be made is supposed that direct primary nom- to the state treasurer, are recent inations and direct legislation are history. This decision was rendered others. These are Oregon's "freak" in May last year and reestablished laws, which all trust serving bosses the state in its right to receive one like Cannon hate; and according to tenth of the annual revenues. The the statute of limitation.

All this loss, involving many thousands of dollars, was caused by lack of alertness on the part of various state officials. It illustrates the importance of having in public position only such men as are vigilant porations sometimes resort in plucksums now due from the locks corporation would be uncollectible

The attorney general has lost. enues, and he will doubtless see to satisfied with nothing less.

ALASKA COAL LANDS

THE OPERATIONS of the Guggenheims and J. P. Morgan and his associates in Alaska with respect to coal lands and other mineral lands should be thoroughly investigated, and if necessary and possible restricted. Resources of that territory have been subject to a good deal of corrupt exploitation, many federal officials sent up there have not been above suspicion, and it is quite time that the whole situation was probed into and disclosed. It is well enough to encourage great capitalists to invest up there, and develop the territory's resources, but acquisition of its coal lands by these monopolistic lieutenant could not have shot syndicates should not be tolerated.

President Roosevelt repeatedly urged a reasonable, practical plan of conservation of the public coal lands of the country, but of course congress turned a deaf ear to his pleas. Now if President Taft will carry out this Roosevelt policy, as far as he is able to do so, and if Land Commissioner Dennett and Secretary Ballinger will work along that line and save some of the coal fields from being gobbled up by Wall street gourmands, they will deserve the cordial good will and support of the whole country.

In this great scheme of varied conservation of resources no help or encouragement is to be expected. congress turned a deaf ear to his

encouragement is to be expected from congress, until a large proportion of the present membership, insential elements to make it plaus- cluding most of the Republican leadible. The surgeon's statement adds to this and declares it impossible. ficial results the people must o pend upon the executive arm of the government. Taft promised to carry out the "Roosevelt policies"; the people are watching closely to see

The labor conflict in Sweden started in a dispute over wages in the woolen and cotton industries in and around Stockholm. It has the aspect of a lockout rather than a came involved, among them 30,000 men denied work by the Employers'

it is so difficult to get appropriations for river improvement and canal building, and why important projects of this kind are delayed and puttered with through a score of years, if undertaken at all, when they could be completed in one quarter of the time or less. The railroads are very powerful at Washington in both legislative and executive departments, and the prospect is will become even more so in the latter department. This being the case, it becomes exceedingly important for the people to send men to congress who will look out more for their interests and be less dominated people at Washington.

A Washington dispatch says that "for a new member Representative tunate"-in committee assignments.

his principal work will be to guard been forfeited. The suits brought easily won over; he did not vote against freak election measures." by Chamberlain and the final de- against Cannon or his rules, but What these "freak" measures cision of the supreme court declar- gave him ald and comfort and supwere is not stated, but the context ing that the state's share in the rev- port all through. Hence he was "unusually fortunate" in the makeup of committees; but whether he will be so fortunate next year when he asks the deceived and misrepresented people of Idaho to reelect him is not certain.

> J. Dalzell Brown, a San Francisco banker, in connection with others, he being the principally responsible party, wrecked a bank to the extent of about \$9,000,000, half of which was lost to creditors, including many depositors of small means, and yet after a nominal imprisonment of little over a year he is free. If some poor fellow had robbed the bank of one millionth part the amount that Brown and others robbed it of, he would have been in prison at hard labor for years yet. This is only one case of many. Is this a land of justice?

The man who shot and killed another for a deer in Douglas county the recovery of the state's rights to last week admitted, according to a report, that he was grossly careless, and yet he was absolved of blame it that every cent due under the by a coroner's jury. This verdict, court's decree shall be paid into the along with the man whom it unjustperhaps he thinks he would have a state treasury. The public will be ly exculpated, deserves severe censure. It attempts a justification of such murderous carelessness. Can these jurymen with a clear conscience face the widow and six chil dren of the dead man?



BY MILES OVERHOLT. REMARKS ON THE BEAR.



The polar bear at the city park en-joys himself less than anybody I ever saw. Time seems to hang heavy on his hands. (That would be mirth-provoking if there were any



Women and roosters wear combs on the top of their heads—but a rooster lets it go at that.

A BOLD BURGLARY I hate to tell this story on myself because people will think I am egotis-tical and stuck up, but I would rather take chances on that than to have some reporter get hold of it and garble it all out of shape.

Last night I killed a man. He was strike. At first employers locked a burglar and I ruthlessly shot him out 13,000 workmen in these indus-tries, and soon other industries be-tries, and soon other industries be-heard the burgiar carefully raise the window. With my last breath I would foundry hands, until the number of swear that he raised the window, even man denied work by the Employers' though it was found closed and locked

Federation amounted to over 100,-000. The employes did not strike for higher wages, or at all, but the heard about it. Last night I had \$2.87 employers insisted on a reduction of on my person—not exactly on my person, either. I remove one third of my wages, and employes not consenting clothing before going to bed. But any

wages, and employes not consenting to this the factories and shops were closed. Employers say wages must be reduced to make it possible for them to compete with manufacturers in other countries, and the workmen say it is impossible to live on less wages than they have been receiving. The situation is unusual in that country, and remarkable because of apparently increasing prosperity in foreign countries as well as in the United States.

The railroads, declared General Marshall, would put every inland steamer out of business. True, and this explains in great measure why it is so difficult to get appropriation. vantages as also largely to its value.

I have heard men say that know something about the possibilities of parks, that the Mock farm could be made, with terraced bluff on the Williamette side of the river, one of the most beautiful parks in the United States. Where is the civic pride and energy in Portland to undertake this project? It should be initiated by the Peninsula Development league.

Argues for Prohibition.

Princyille, Or., Aug. 10.—To the Editor of The Journal—From a letter appearing in The Journal of August 2, by G. E. F., I quote the following, which may appear to some as reasonable ar-

This Date in History. 1832—The first iron ferryboat pro-pelled by steam was put in commission at Boston

1848-Oregon territory formed by act of congress. 1861—General Fremont declared martial law in St. Louis. 1870—Admiral David G. Farragut died. Born July 5, 1801. 1882—Kimball house, Atlants, destroyed by fire.

1889—Ex-Judge Gerry assaulted Justice Field at Lathrop, Cal., and was killed by a deputy marshal.

1990—The allies reached Pekin and

an outright condition. It would seem that the economic argument you quote, is rather against the use of equor than against the saloon, which is a vehicle for supplying a demand. That that demand will be supplied regardless of prohibitory laws is so well settled as to make discussion of it superfluous. The writer hereof, a druggist by trade, who does not violate the prohiforced an entrance into the city.

1902—Rear Admiral James K. Cogswell, U. S. N., retired, died at Jackson-ville, Fla. Born in Milwaukee, Septembitory laws against liquors, nor the one against opium or other narcotics. ber 27, 1847. Arthur E. Brown's Birthday,

would like to ask G. E. F.'s opinion in the case which just happened in the believe famous as a naturalist, was like very much to know if G. E. F.'s traffic. Arthur Erwin Brown, who is internstionally famous as a naturalist, was born in Bucks county. Pennsylvanis, August 14, 1850. After receiving a common school education he went abroad and spent several years in study in European universities. Upon his return to America he became a lecturer and writer on zoology and biology and soon established for himself a high repuistion among scientists. For a number of years Mr. Brown has been vice pressident and curator of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia and madager of the Vistar Institute of Anatomy. In 1907 the University of Anatomy. In 1907 the University of Anatomy, degree of Doctor of Science.

In the series as in the case as if the common school education he want abroad in the same in the case as if the demand had been liquor.

A party came into the store and asked for drunkenness in dry territories than in wet. That is a significant fact that for morphine pills, stating that his mother was suffering from intense pain brought on by an attack of grip. When informed that he could not be furnished the life article without the approval of a physician and his prescription for the identical property of cases is kicked into a back. Not large static common somewhere, where, as and had he mother not been address the could not be furnished the could not be

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

All visitors agree that Portland is

Secretary Ballinger apparently regards the criticisms of the chief forester ha only pin-shots.

Uncle Joe likes only western mer who beiray the interests of this part of the country. The rule ought to be that a should own no more land than he cultivate or actually use.

A country that allows a mere kid to be its king cannot expect to have a safe and sane government. Mr. Hawley will offer the people of the Willamette valley no congratula-tions on free locks at Oregon City.

Strange to say, considering the feel of the morning atmosphere all this month, there has been no fall of snow. A Boston man wants a systematic re-vision of the Bible every 10 years. He must think the world hasn't nearly trouble enough.

It's nice to be a member or an member of congress and travel ab the country and the world on an pense-paid junket.

That 13,000 mile journey of the president's this fall will est up a large proportion of that \$25,000 appropriated for traveling expenses.

A California professor says that though a fice has eyes, he can't see. This may account for his selection of places on which to light.

A report comes that Walter Wellman is about to start for the pole again. But a kind providence will probably send along another accident.

In 1912 Canada will hold a great jubilee to celebrate 100 years of peace in and for that Dominion. But Canada has always been ready to give aid and comfort to John Bull if he had a fight on his hands.

"Tis summer, yes; it's a fact of which we all must be aware, for so the truthful calendar emits plainly does declara. But when, these nights, folk have to use four quilts to keep them warm, they can't be blamed if inclined to think that Miss Summer's in bad form. "Tis August, yes, the harvest time, the dog day season, too, when everybody's supposed to ask, "Is it hot enough for you?" And yet, these mornings, sour and chill, one shivers at the joke, and yows that ne'er again will he put his overcoat in seak.

LETTERS FROM

Portland, Aug. 13.—To the Editor of the Journal—I have heard it expressed

and also read in the Telegram the arti-

cle by V. Bogue Channing, as to the site of the Mock farm on the William-

ette boulevard for a large park site for the city of Portland. This is a matter

that should have the attention and ef-forts of the various commercial organ-

the different push clubs of the city.

have a population of 500,000 people Every large city has some large general

park that has a national reputation. Portland should not neglect its oppor-

tunity to provide a park of this char-

acter for such a city.

All its parks are small and sectional in character and do not in any sense ap-

peal to the general populace or the visitor within its gates.

Park property is the best investment a city can have as it will add as much

as 50 per cent to the taxable valuations to the city:

tions of park properties are held and you will find in every instance that it

attracts a large class of people with various sized incomes to make their homes there, and adds greatly to the taxable valuations because of increased

The city park on the west side, or

the proposed Mount Tabor park on the east side, cannot be made parks in the

large sense because of being too hilly. There should be a large body of more or

less level land with opportunities for baseball, tennis, bowling, driving, small

lakes for rowing and squatic sports, playgrounds and swings for children.

It should comprise not less than 100 acres and more in one body if it can be

secured with an outlook and good view it adds to its attractiveness and ad-

vantages as also largely to its value.

ist because there is a public demand for them. While the use of intexicants may

be indefensible, nevertheless, that use is so universal that it must be met as

Go to any city where large

ns of the city of Portland and

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Albany wants and needs a fourth mail Glendale's box factory is now running In the past year 46 houses have been built in Lebanon. Capacity of Eugene broom factory

Big improvements being made on the arge.

Out of \$5 votes cast in Weston bonding proposition not one against it.

There are few if any more delightful or productive spots than the Walls Walls valley north of Milton.

A man near Million has five and one half acres of corn that he expects to yield from 40 to 60 bushels an acre, A carp, caught near Astoria, weighed 50 pounds and was 30 inches long; its scales were as big as a silver dol-iar.

Salt Lake people have bought 2500 acres of timber land in Wallowa county and will erect a 40,000 feet a

It has been demonstrated that deep well water can be secured in almost any part of Vale at a depth of from 100 to 140 feet. A 160 acre wheat farm near Wester sold for \$18,000. The buyer "started with a shoestring," says the Leader, and

James Langlois has served 35 years as lighthouse keeper of the lonely Cape Blanco lighthouse, and the government is going to build him a new house.

A mountain of the finest building stone in Oregon lies six miles east of Joseph, says the Herald. The rock is of nearly every different color and when taken out is nearly as soft as wood, but becomes as hard as fiint after being exposed to the air for some

which makes the saloon a predominating power. It is hard enough to convict a blind pigger of a violation of the prohibitory law, but to convict the blind pigger of violation of regulation under

license is quite an impossibility.

The writer has been a resident of

several cities of the state of Kansas

where the regulated saloon was intro-

their side and with the same evidence as is required in any other offense, the

party so offending can be made to answer for it. The writer is not a prohibitionist as G. E. F. sees them, but does believe that prohibition is the best form

of regulation yet placed on the liquor

our land.

G. E. F., I quote the following, which and the writer hopes for the same in may appear to some as reasonable arthur this state in the near future.

PEOPLE

The REALM FEMININE

Fads and Fashlons.

W YORK, Aug. 14. — Reports from Paris indicate that there is a growing tendency toward is a growing tendency toward increasing fulness of skirt and sleeves noticeable in the latest creations of the famous Paris designers. This is interesting news to the American women of fashion. Of course it remains to be seen how far this lately developed tendency will go. The flow-lisg movement of sheer supple stuffs over cilinging foundations which characterise many of the midsummer models is a very different thing from fulness and drapsry in heavier materials. In the meantime the skirt yoke and cuirass ideas have offered a compromise eagarly accepted and a host of models along these lines haw been launched.

Some of these models are bizarre and trying and particularly unbecoming to women of the voluptious development. A fat woman in a princess trotting frock of cuirass effect clinging tightly around the hips and perhaps hair way to the knees where it meets a flounce or plaiting is a sight to make a cat faugh, and yet they will wear such frocks. That is so much more inexcusable as Siere is such a variety in the season's modes that something becoming to any figure is within the possibilities.

coming to any figure is within the possibilities.

The corage may be slightly full instead of flatly clinging where fulness is more becoming. The corage and skirt have come back to the consolation of those for whem the popular Moyen Age princess lines are altogether too trying. The new skirts present so many arrangements of fulness that every figure may be suited. All that is needed is good tasts and a knowledge of one's own limitations.

Tunic arrangements, often but little deeper than the long culrars, are sometimes developed in contrasting lace or embroidery net or some other supple material. For example, a charming frock of rose slik monsseline had a full soft skirt of the mousseline and a draped bodice of surplice fichu effect, of the same material. Over this rose frock was draped a little tunic formed frem a shawl of fine black Chantilly, one point running up over the bodice front in bib fashion, another point falling over the skirt front, but reaching not much more than half way to the knees.

Speaking of draperies, one of the novations that schieve success in late season at Paris was a pictures draped manteau in soft material, wh

iate season at Paris was a picturesque draped manteau in soft material, which was brought up to the left shoulder in the back, fastened there and left to fail free, much after the traditional fashion of the page's cloak.

Foulards are still much liked for the utility frock and the newest models all show much fulness in the skirts, the long skirts often being frilled all around the waist band or draped, while the trotting frocks of foulard are chiefly of the yoke-skirt variety. The skirt yoke may run on up over the bodies in some one of the pretty princess effects which are so popular, but many of the best models have a bodies slightly full and held in by a girdle, while the smooth fitting yoke of the skirt has a very deep flounce or piaiting joining it well below the hips.

It may be true that the lingeries blouse is not as popular this year as in former seasons owing to the vogue of the princess styles, but judging from the large number of well dressed women who wear such blouses on suitable occasions, the reported decline of this garment's popularity is rather problematical. The lingerie blouse is too comfortable and practical to lose its hold on feminine favor altogether. Each season the designers develop new blouse ideas, although after all these seasons

both have a recognised medicinal value, and both have properties very similar, ...e later having by far the greater field of usefulness and the demand for this article and all other narcotics is not season the designers develop new blouse ideas, although after all these seasons the thing would seem impossible.

This year the novelities have, to a large extent, taken the form of the introduction of color into smart blouses. It is true this innovation presents some of the introduction of color into smart blouses. small by any means. Were we to trade places with the Chinese nation, mor-phine would be as great a problem to solve as the liquor, with which we are now dealing; and but for our prohibitory is we, on the sale of the flarcotics, which frequently violated) I dare say this evil would rival the liquor question today in batistes being popular in this class and showing all the modish colorings in combination with white. There are, too, some dainty batistes and linens barred in color which make up smartly, and occasionally one finds a pretty blouse of white embroidered all over in some small design of color, usually a dot or ring. The writer wishes to know of G. E. "regulated licensed optum dispensary" to supply this demand so that the proprietor of the same could obey or dispose the laws at his will, and should be

Black and white combinations are all the rage for hats just now. The style was really originated two months ago and has not lost its popularity. The latest thing for midsummer wear is heavy white lace on black straw. This is put on in choux, in bands, in big loops, or wired, several loops fastened together. Sometimes nothing is worn on the hat except a big flower or butterfly of coarse lace, and the effect is quite elegant. One stunning black crin hat was trimmed with white point desprit edges with narrow Valenciennes. The hat was worn with a handsome lingerie robe and was quite suitable. bey the laws intended to regulate his business, and his attention should be called to the fact, he could answer "to h--- with the law. I have paid my license and I am going to sell my I was raised in prohibitory territory and have, since leaving there, studied the liquor subject for a number of years, and I know to my own satisfaction that the liquor question is not nearly so great in prohibitory territory as it is where the saloon is licensed, not to say but what it is had enough, not to say but what it is had enough. But there is another point which must not be overlooked. Where the prohibitory law is in affect we have to fight the liquor subject alone, while under license we have all the associated evils, which wakes the statement of the same content.

Large outstretched wings of white are used on colored and black hats. They are handsome as well as durable, for, as a rule, summer millinery is all that is cheap looking and perishable. All kinds of black flowers are appearing. Some buttercups with yellow centers, are being put in big black net

While the newest sleeves continue to be quite tight at cuff and shoulder, there is a decided bulge at the portion over the elbow, hinting at a return to the long lost old leg o'mutton sleeve. Drecoil in Paris is exploiting a new sleeve, which falls below the elbow over an undersleeve of soft mull gathered into tight band at the wrist. This looks much like a relic of the sixties. The upper part of the sleeve fits closely, only flaring a bit toward the bottom, which sets over the fuller undersleeve. Slippers made entilely of cloth of gold are a great deal used, and so are bronze shoes and slippers, some of which are wonderfully wrought with the finest bronze beads or are isweled daintily FLORENCE FAIRBANKS.

Home and Mother

(Contributed to The Journal by Walt Mason, the famous Kanaas poet. His pross-poems are a regular feature of this column in The Dally Journal.)

The prohibitionist is unwilling to vote the saloon business a special privilege, placing it on an equal base with other commercial establishments, for he has learned from experience that that privilege "license" is the stumbling block in the way of prosecution for violation of laws intended to regulate the traffic. Under prohibitory laws, if the horrible business can be operated without being "What is Home Without a Mother?" There's the motto on the wall, hanging in a place obtrusive, where it may be seen by all; and the question's never business can be operated without being molested, all right; if the people in the violaity object, there is no special privilege in the way. They have the law on answered—we can't know what home would be, if its gentle guardian angel in her place no more we'd see. Mother washes all the dishes and she's sweepwashes all the dishes and she's sweeping up the floors, while the girls are in
the parlor doing Paderewski chores;
mother's breaking up some kindling at
the woodpile by the gate, while the
boys are in the garden with their
shovels, digging bait; mother's on her
knees a surubbing, where the careless
footprints are, while the father sits in
comfort, toiling at a bad cigar. Mother
sits with weary fingers, and with bant